

FEBRUARY

# Jacksonville Republican

19.—No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1855.

Whole No. 950

**CRAWFORD'S**  
**Cottage Bedsteads.**  
The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

**Improved Cottage Bedsteads.**  
These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything of the kind ever invented. They are warranted

**CHINCH-PROOF.**  
Who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in the market.

Call and examine.  
**JOHN H. CRAWFORD.**  
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

**Georgia Scientific and Industrial INSTITUTE.**  
J. M. DEBY, Teacher in Sciences.  
F. DeLANNAY, Drawing & Engineering.

**D. S. BARCLAY, Music.**  
This Institution, near the city of Rome, will be opened

Monday Jan. 22d, 1855. The ancient and Modern Languages will be taught, but the main design will be to furnish facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the Sciences and their applications to the Useful Arts.

The course of Study will embrace English Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Drawing, Engineering, Mechanic's Architecture, Agriculture, Commerce, Languages and Music.

The Institute will be provided with Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Engineering Instruments, a cabinet of Minerals, a Laboratory and Library. The Trustees believe that the healthfulness of the locality, the practical system of instruction and the efficiency of the Teachers afford advantages not surpassed by any similar Institution. They invite special attention to the completeness of the Scientific department under the charge of Mr. Deby.

Board can be obtained in good families on reasonable terms.

Tuition, \$40 per annum; French, German and Spanish, each \$10 per annum extra. Music extra.

**J. H. LEMMON,**  
H. V. MILLER,  
ALFRED SHORTER,  
W. S. COCHRAN.

**To Carpenters.**  
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at Wm. H. Fleming's carriage shop until the first day of March for the building of a Baptist Church house 43 by 60 feet terms draft and specifications can be seen by calling at the above named shop.

G. C. WHITLEY, T. H. LEWIS,  
DANIEL NUNNELLY, S. P. HUNSON,  
WM. H. FLEMING, J. H. FARMER,  
Jas. M. CROOK, E. T. SMYTH,  
Building Committee.

January 30, 1855.

**DAILEY'S**  
**Cabinet Shop.**  
WHERE Furniture of all kinds may be had ready made, or at the shortest notice—such as Secretaries and Book cases, Sofas, Centre tables, Divans, &c.—on short everything that can be had in a Cabinet Shop. I intend to sell my work at prices to suit the times. I invite all to give me a call. Shop second door north of the Post Office.

N. B. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Furniture.  
**JAMES G. DAILEY.**  
January 9, 1855.

**Francis T. Willis & Co.**  
Notice is hereby given, by order of the Circuit Court for the County of Bibb, to the said Francis T. Willis & Co., surviving partners, of the firm of W. W. Gibbs & Co., of the County of Bibb, to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court for the County of Bibb, in the State of Alabama, to be held in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 4th Monday after the said 4th Monday in next month with the said Francis T. Willis & Co. Plaintiffs, in the right to certain accounts amounting to about \$90, now in hands of George S. Walden, Attorney; and that the said Francis T. Willis & Co. survive, show to said Court the validity of the transfer of said funds to the said W. W. Gibbs & Co., and upon failure of said Francis T. Willis & Co. to appear and contest as above, judgment will be rendered against said George S. Walden, condemning said funds to the said Francis T. Willis & Co. Survivors. Done by order of Court 30th January, 1855.

**G. B. DOUTHIT,**  
D. 1855—4th. Clerk of said Court.

**Spring and Summer STOCK OF**  
**Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.**

**G. W. FERRY,**  
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fancy Hats various colors. Camperdown, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Flowers, Tablets and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

**Hats, Caps and Bonnets**  
A Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of

**HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.**  
Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

**WM. N. NICHOLS,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.**  
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.  
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854—ly.

**Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY

**DRY GOODS.**  
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.  
(Between C. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson,  
George T. Jackson, AUGUSTA, GEO.,  
John T. Miller,  
Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Shirts, Sheetings and Osmaburgs at

**FACTORY PRICES.**  
Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.

April 11, '54—ly.

**A. FREDERICK,**  
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

**CONFECIONERY.**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL."

AUGUSTA, GA.  
Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORNED MEATS, &c.  
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

April 11, '54—ly.

**M. P. Stovall,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchant, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNEES the business in all its branches, in the extensive

**Fire-Proof Ware-House.**  
on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

**THE HOME COURIER,**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Courier." It contains four columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market.— Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

**G. B. DOUTHIT,**  
D. 1855—4th. Clerk of said Court.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GIANT,**  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcements of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

**SEMI-WEEKLY.**  
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY, 500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER, 200 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TERRY, 200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN, 200 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after noon, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast. Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous conductors will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

**HENRY MISSROON,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.  
Steerage, \$5 00.  
November 7, 1854.

**PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.**

Carrying the U. S. Mail.  
STATE OF GEORGIA.  
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.

KEYSTONE STATE.  
1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARDIE.  
Ninety-eight passages without a single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every Wednesday, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA. KEYSTONE STATE.  
Fm Sav. Fm Phila. Fm Phila. Fm Sav.  
Feb'y 8, Feb'y 15, Feb'y 22, Feb'y 29.

March 5, March 12, March 19, March 26.

April 2, April 9, April 16, April 23.

May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28.

June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25.

AGENTS AT PHILADELPHIA: HERON & MARTIN.

No. 37 1/2 NORTH WHARVES.

AGENT AT SAVANNAH: C. A. L. LAMAR.

March 28, 1854—ly.

**C. A. L. LAMAR,**  
GENERAL

**Commission Merchant,**  
SAVANNAH, GA.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter Bank, Savannah.

Messrs. Duncanson, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

G. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., " " " "

Messrs. Guion & Collins, " " " "

" Everett & Brown, " " " "

James W. Phillips, Esq., " " " "

March 28, 1854—ly.

**Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.**  
Of the latest style and superior quality, for sale by  
**HUDSON & STOKES.**  
Clothes, Cassimeres, Suits, Ties, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear, for sale by  
**HUDSON & STOKES.**

**HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.  
Augusta Mills Shirts, Osmaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.  
April 1, 1854—ly.

**JAMES ELLIOTT,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
COLUMBUS, MISS.  
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to him.  
\* Special attention paid to the collection of claims.  
Feb. 13—y

**POETRY.**  
**THE WELCOME DAY.**

"And I said who will give me wings like a dove, and I will fly away and be at rest."—Psalms.

The palmist sadly swept the strings, And sigh'd his spirit's anxious prayer, To leave the wild dove's quivering wings, And breathe a calmer, purer air.

When boyhood's dream of glory's fled, And all our hopes have passed away, And friendship's joys are with the dead, Who will not hail the welcome day?

When time has chilled affection's glow, And damp'd the noble fire of youth, Each pulse is beating sad and slow, And doubts encompass every truth, Who would not from his inmost soul, The palmist's prayer breathe o'er again, And cleave the clouds that round us roll, Amid the grief and cares of men?

When by a friend's sad corpse we stand, And think the soul that warn'd this day, Has sought the pilgrim's promised land, The mansions of eternal day: Who would not wish to break the tie, And mount rejoicing to the sky, Extatic in another birth?

**CANT DO WITHOUT A PAPER.**  
What, do without a paper? no, I've tried it to my sorrow, So, to subscribe for one I'll go, Nor wait until to-morrow. Should lovers drawn or hang themselves, Or other foolish tapers, I never get to hear of it, I do not take the paper.

Why, then my neighbor, Jotham Stout, He always hears the news, And never gets to talk about It, having got the blues. While others yawn in ennui, His mind is light as vapor; The cause is plain to half an eye, He always takes the paper.

While neighbor Stout hears all the news, And knows each current price, And always minds his P's and Q's, By taking good advice, I cannot tell the price of calves, Or poultry, coffee, tape, or Any kind of merchandise, Because I take no paper.

Though I have studies which require Much time and mental labor, Yet I can spare a little time, As well as Stout my neighbor, Though time be precious, I can use A longer midnight taper, And thus take time to read the news— Therefore I'll take a paper.

But now which one shall I select, So much greet my vision; One stubborn fact which I detect Shall influence my decision. The cheapest paper and the best, Should be the one for me, And when I bring it to the test, The Republic is the one it shall be.

**A STORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS.**  
BY ALICE CAREY.

Cousin Sally came to see me, and we were going to the woods to find silver white hickory nuts, and yellow walnuts, and wild grapes, and to swing, for we knew of a nice swing in the woods; but we were selfish and didn't want my little brother and sister, Dillie and Albert, to go with us.

Many times and ways we tried to get away from them, but they suspected our motives, and kept with us all the while. Now, we said we were going up to play in the doll garden, and asked Dillie to find the doll garden, and made out of rags, with black marks of legs for its eyes, and without arms or legs; but Dillie said she didn't know where it was, and couldn't find it unless I could help her.

Then we said we knew where there were ripe peaches, and asked Albert and Dillie if they didn't want some—but they said no, not unless we would go with them to the tree. Albert was two years younger than I; ten, perhaps, at the time I write of, and Dillie was nearly seven, as meek and sweet a child as ever lived. She was never cross, and never struck me in her life, but whatever I wanted her to do, she almost always did; and in pleasing me, seemed to please herself the best. The remembrance of all this goodness makes my own selfish conduct look so much the worse.

I can see her now just as she used to look, with a pale face and large black eyes that always seemed mournful, and brown thin hair hanging loose on her neck, for it was neither braided nor curled.

I remember the dress she wore that very day—a pale blue calico that was almost out-grown, and the pink gingham bonnet that she held in her hand, as she looked at us inquiringly, but said nothing.

Albert was a sturdy independent boy, good-natured enough generally, but having a temper that could be aroused. He would have liked very much to go to the woods with us, for cousin Sally was always full of fun, and he delighted to be with her; but he no sooner suspected we didn't wish him to go with us, than he called Dillie aside and said to her, "You and I will go, and swing in the barn and not stay with folks that don't want us." So Dillie put her sun-

burned hand in his, and looking sorrowfully towards us, they went together to the barn.

We felt quite ashamed when they were gone, and were half inclined to follow them, and play together, and so be friends again; but Albert did not once look back or seem to care where we went; so we got our bonnets, that we had hidden under some burdock leaves, and set out for the woods, laughing and talking as though very happy. But we were not happy at all—indeed, I think both of us were ashamed and sorry for what we had done.

It was in the fall, and already the yellow leaves were dropping from the walnut trees; the water was all dried up from the runs, and there was only the hard baked clay and the loose stones where the silver water had been. The branches of the willows were almost bare, and the maples had here and there a tint of scarlet or orange. Along the edge of the woods where the pretty mosses had been so bright all the summer, there were now dry leaves drifting and swirling in the wind. We stopped to listen, for at least to me, it never made so dismal a sound.

As we walked through the dead leaves and over the mounds, which you have all noticed if you have been much in the woods, Sally said that Indians were buried beneath them; and so we came to talk of other dead people besides Indians, and instead of making merry we became sorrowful enough. Often while we walked to and fro over the mounds, I looked towards the barn—for it was in full view, and the door open, and the cattle standing about it, and knew that Albert and Dillie were there.

We went deeper into the woods after a while, and gathered grapes and walnuts, and swung till we were tired; but all the time we kept thinking the woods would not be so lonesome if we were all together; so, long before the time we had proposed to do so, we set out for home, intending to go straight to the barn and make amends for our bad conduct in the morning. We were nearly there, when, all at once, we heard a cry as if some accident had chanced. I tried to run, but was so much frightened that I could not get along at all. "O dear!" said Sally, "O dear!" and looking up, I saw Albert carrying Dillie toward the house, her head falling backward, and her feet dragging, for Albert was so much frightened that he could not carry her, and when he saw us he let her fall on the ground, and then began to wring his hands and cry.

Poor little Dillie! she had been walking on a beam fifteen feet from the floor, and suddenly getting dizzy, had fallen. Her head was bleeding, and her face was white as death. What I suffered then I cannot tell. If we had not gone to the woods, or if we had taken her with us, it would not have been. Oh, how bitterly these reproaches came to me, how Dillie was carried home and laid on the bed, and Doctor Bigstaff, our physician, sent for, we could not tell how badly she was hurt, nor whether she would even live till the doctor got there. She was alive, we knew, and that was all, for she lay still and insensible.

Poor Albert, when he had helped to carry her home, and there was nothing more for him to do, went out of the house to chop wood, not because he had no feeling, but because he could not endure to see suffering without the power of doing her any good.

When Dr. Bigstaff came, he inquired how the accident had happened; and then I was so much afraid that he would learn my guilt, though no one knew it but myself, I went out of the house and with a sick, digged in the ground for a long time, having no object, and scarce knowing what I was doing.

I was told, when I dared to ask, that the Dr. said Dillie was badly hurt, but there was a possibility of her getting well. So cousin Sally's visit turned out to be a very sad one—we made no effort to enjoy ourselves any more. How could we, and poor Dillie lying so sick!

At supper time, I said I did not want any, and would wait with her. When they were all gone, I called her softly, kissing her hands close into mine, and sobbed her over and over. As I did so, she opened her eyes and smiled, and putting her arms around my neck held me close to her for a moment—then the hands grew damp and fell away, great drops of sweat stood on her forehead, her lips grew white and trembled. I ran to the stairs and called.

Old Mrs. Henry, who had been sent for, went close to the bed, and saying softly, "don't cry so," laid her fingers on the sweet eyes that had looked their last on me so lovingly. Then she reached the other hand and drew down her feet, and we all knew that she was dead.

The grass has grown over the grave of little Dillie, long, long years. Many a time I have brought violets to plant about it, from the very woods where Sally and I went to play, and never without shedding the bitterest tears.

All my life that memory has been like a shadow, following me about. O, it is a terrible thing to have done any thing wrong to the dead! No living voice can reproach us like their mute lips, no hands smite us like those that are folded to the hushed bosom.

If you who read this story would avoid such memories, be kind to one another. It is not long that we are children; and it is not very long that we live at all; and if we would make life a blessing instead of a curse, we must do such a set of impostors for I can call

This is a great rule—the rule that is over and above all other rules of life; and if it were remembered and practised, the world would be like heaven.

**OUR GEOGRAPHY.**—"Billy, give us a description of the earth."

"Yes, sir. The earth is a vast globe, filled with mud, filth, Sebastopol and shanghais."

"What are its products?"

"Whiskey, gin, Nebraska bills, and busted bank bills."

"How many races of men are there?"

"Three—races of Union course, races for election, and races for money."

"Where is America?"

"All over creation—it is the paradise that Adam, the first filibuster, was turned out on."

"Smart boy—go up to the head."

**MOST HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.**—A most thrilling and awful tragedy occurred in the vicinity of Cascade on Friday night, Robert McGinty residing some two miles this side of Cascade, went to the house of his father-in-law Mr. Clark, residing a short distance beyond Cascade, and commenced an assault upon his wife, who had gone there to escape his ill-treatment, when the father Mr. Clark interfered by drawing a pistol from his pocket, and informing McGinty that he would shoot him if he did not desist. McGinty seized the flat iron and knocked the old man down, took the pistol from him and shot him. During the time that this encounter was going on, McGinty and Clark, the wife escaped to a neighbor's house but fearing pursuit from her demon husband, she left the house and went into the woods and there secreted herself. McGinty followed to the house where the wife had retreated, and not finding her there, swore he would shoot the woman of the house if she did not inform him of the concealment of his wife. The woman alarmed for her safety informed McGinty the direction his wife had taken. Bent on blood he pursued, and found her concealed in the bushes, and horrible to relate, cut her head nearly off. He then went to his own house, and placing the muzzle of the pistol under his chin, discharged it, the ball passing out of the right cheek. Finding the effort to destroy life ineffectual, he discharged three balls into his abdomen, and then attempted to sever his windpipe by drawing a knife across his throat.

It was not until some time after midnight that his own house, in bed and still alive, by some men from Cascade, in pursuit of him. As they entered the house he pulled the clothes over his head. They placed him in a wagon and started for Cascade, but before they reached there, life had left the carcass of this desperate wretch. McGinty and his wife are both dead, and it is doubtful whether Clark will survive. McGinty is the same desperado who, a short time since, bit a man's nose off, in the lower part of the city, and was bound over to appear at the next term of the district court.

**Dubuque Express and Herald.**

**Mormonism.**  
The Boston Daily Times of Monday contains the subjoined letter from one of President Yocum's wives:

CINCINNATI January 16, 1855.  
To the Editor of the Boston Times:

Allow me to trouble you with these few lines, which I wish you to insert in your Daily Times. My object is this; I have been for the last ten years a firm believer in the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints, or rather Mormonism. My parents became followers of the celebrated Joe Smith in an early day, and emigrated to Nauvoo. After the death of Smith and his brother were driven from thence. The society split. There were two who wished to take their leader's place, and stand at the head of the church, but could not agree. Therefore they separated.

Colonel White and his followers, that is, such as believed in him, went to Texas, and are living in peace and prosperity. Colonel White is a worthy man compared with our great, or rather notorious, Brigham Young, notwithstanding he has been for the last three years my lawful husband, that is, according to our own laws and rules. But for the last twelve months I have seen enough to satisfy me; for what I don't know about Mormonism is not worth knowing. They have secret plots and objects that they mean to accomplish. They conspire the government for not protecting them in all their hellish works. For all this they mean to have satisfaction.

My object in writing this is to warn my female friends to beware of the false prophets who are daily sent out from the Great Salt Lake City to deceive the people. It is my intention to travel through the United States, and visit all the principal cities, and lecture on this great and important subject, to caution all young people who should be so unfortunate as to be led into the ungodly trap. Beware.

In Boston I shall deliver my first lecture, as that is my native city. I have one young lady in company, who also left the Mormons with me. She has renounced the doctrines, and will help me in my lectures. We shall both be present, and show Mormonism in its true colors, which you never have had in your enlightened State. Had it been represented in its true light; and its objects told there would not have been a follower left sweet New England to join such a set of impostors for I can call

them nothing else, knowing them to be such.

If there should be any elders or followers of Mormonism, I hope they will come to the lectures, and dispute what we have to say if they can. We have and shall fetch documents to prove our assertions. We shall be there in a few weeks. We are at present staying with friends; and as soon as we are refreshed from the journey, we shall start for Boston. It is near two months since we left the Salt Lake City. You shall hear from me again, with more particulars. But no more at present from your humble servant.

**MRS. SARAH YOUNG,**  
**MISS ELIZA WILLIAMS.**

[The above comes to us from a responsible source. The ladies mentioned have been the victims of Mormonism, and are prepared to expose the mysteries of the creed in a light which will doubtless startle the entire community. Prepare for wonderful revelations.]

**ILLUMINATION UNDER WATER.**  
The subject of artificial illumination is one which of late years has occupied the attention of men of science. Aside from the pleasant interest to be derived from the experimental investigations in this branch of science, its practical utility in its application to the diversified uses to which man applies light, renders the subject an important one. In the numerous applications recently made of the functions or qualities of electricity, one of the newest in the use of it is as an agent for producing light at considerable depths under water. We learn from the November number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, that there have been recently some experiments made in illuminating the bottom beneath water; At the Lake D'Engelien, M. Dubouque, the successor of Sadei, performed an experiment of this kind before many competent observers. The electrodes of carbon were placed in a glass globe, being connected with one of Dubouque's regulators, which communicated with the battery by a copper wire covered with gutta percha. The globe submerged to the depth of 164 feet, spread light over a circle of sixty-six feet diameter, and it remained constant for two hours, after which the carbon required replacing.

The idea of this process was suggested by a agent of a company that had of the Mediterranean sea where the battle of Navarino took place. The diver usually remained beneath the water three quarters of an hour, after which he came up to breathe and rest; his light was an oil lamp placed on the head of the diver, and fed with air proceeding from his aspiration, whence it was in a variable current, and was often extinguished, requiring him to go up and relight. Dubouque's arrangement was devised to avoid these inconveniences. It is made light so that the diver may carry it in his hand, and at the same time it is strong and well secured hermetically, to resist a pressure of one hundred and eighty feet of sea water. It consists of a cylinder of strong glass secured to a brass foot and surrounded with a gutta percha sea. The light passes out through a large planoconvex lens, the convexity being inward, the focus being so arranged that the rays escape nearly parallel. As the lamp is moveable, the diver walks about with it and places it where he wishes to make a search; and as it is only necessary to bring the electrodes near one another to light it, the diver need only to turn a small screw to continue the light for two hours which is more than twice as long as he can remain at the bottom.

This beautiful invention supplies a want which has always been felt by persons engaged in operations with the diving bell. A vast quantity of property now lying on the bottom of our large rivers, bays, and lakes may be recovered by the use of submarine armor and these electric lamps. In seeking for nuggets of gold in the deep pools of streams in California, these lamps may also be advantageously employed. They will likewise materially aid the engineer in arranging the foundation



**CENSUS BLANKS.**—We are prepared to furnish Blank Books, correctly and neatly headed and ruled for Census Takers, and will fill orders for them, from adjoining Counties, with the utmost promptitude, and upon the most reasonable terms.

**COMMISSIONERS COURT.—ELECTION OF CENSUS TAKER.**—The Commissioners Court of this County adjourned on Thursday evening last, after a session of four days, during which they transacted an immense amount of business of importance to the people of the County. Our County has truly been very fortunate thus far in the selection of worthy and competent gentlemen to fill this Court, the business of which has greatly increased both in amount and importance. A portion of Monday and Tuesday was occupied in balloting for Census Taker. A number of gentlemen were voted for, a yone of whom would have made a good officer, but the balloting finally resulted in the election of Wm. P. AMORINE Esq. who is every way qualified for the business, and who, we have no doubt will transact it with as much neatness and accuracy as any one who could have been selected.

We may mention as a matter of interest to Road Overseers and land owners on the various roads throughout the County, and to prevent any troublesome misunderstandings on the subject, that the Court passed an order, defining the width of lanes of the several grades of roads, as follows: 1st grade, thirty feet wide; second grade twenty-five feet wide, and 3rd grade twenty feet wide.

**CASES OF THE WAR.**—Notwithstanding all that has been written and read on the subject, there is still considerable misapprehension and want of information on the subject of the causes of the eastern war, and the hindrances to the progress of peace negotiations. Considerable light has recently been thrown on these subjects in a lecture at the Smithsonian Institute by the learned Dr. Baird, who has resided in Russia, and travelled much in Europe during the last seventeen years; and also in a letter from Mr. Bright, a member of the British Parliament, written from North Wales to Mr. Watkins of Manchester. These documents are too lengthy for insertion entire in our paper, but we have thought we could condense a few material facts which would not be uninteresting to our readers, during these times of suspense and doubt to peace negotiations.

Dr. Baird stated in his lecture that the quarrel arose out of the attempt of Russia to secure religious privileges for the Greek Christians in the Turkish dominions, of whom there are 12,000,000, who have always been shamefully proscribed and persecuted by the Turks. The Czar is the temporal head and Russia the protector of that religion. In 1853, Prince Menschikoff was sent to Constantinople to demand from the Porte certain concessions to the Greek Church. This demand was submitted to the English and French Ambassadors, and by their advice accepted. On the same day Prince Menschikoff made an additional demand, that the same privileges, rights and advantages should be granted to the Greek Christians throughout the Turkish empire, as had previously been granted to the Roman Catholics. This demand, under the advice of the English and French ministers was rejected. Soon after Russia sent a force to Moldavia and Wallachia for the protection of the Greek church; and after a few months war was declared by Turkey, and the whole subject submitted by the two powers to a general conference at Vienna. In this conference, in which England and France were represented, a note was agreed upon, which placed Greek Christians upon an equal footing with others, and it was immediately accepted by Russia. It went back to the Porte, and there, strange to say under the advice of English and French ministers was again rejected, or so modified as to deprive it of meaning. Mr. Bright says, that for the interference of the English minister to Turkey and the Cabinet at home, the dispute would have settled itself; and accuses the English and French ministers of strange inconsistency, in this part of the negotiations, in declaring their own note, the Vienna note, after it had been rejected by Turkey and returned, as totally inadmissible. Both these gentlemen unite in the opinion that there was nothing unreasonable in the demand of Russia, that her conduct was uniformly consistent and straightforward, promptly rejecting or accepting every proposition, that the conduct of the allies has been strangely imbecile and inconsistent, and they place England particularly in the wrong throughout. Mr. Bright declares the war the most wicked thing in which England ever engaged, criminal before God, and destructive to the interests of the country. Dr. Baird expresses the opinion that there were causes for the war on the part of England and France, which have not been disclosed; their real object and desire was to cripple and humble Russia; but from his knowledge of Russia, its resources and adaptation

to war, he thinks they will spend their force in vain, and be totally disappointed in their object, even with the aid of Austria and Prussia.

HENDRICKVILLE, DE KALB CO. ALA., February 18th, 1855.

**MURDER.**

Mr. J. F. GREST, Sir: We had a sad occurrence in our settlement on Tuesday last, (13th inst.) A young man by the name of Washington Poe, stabbed a man by the name of John Crookette, and killed him instantly. I learn that the parties were in a drinking spree at the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. G. W. Jones. Poe has made his escape. It is believed that he will go to his relations in Cahawba Valley. I learn that his mother lives there. They were both outbraking men; Poe is a trifling turbulent man.

Yours, &c.,

JOAB HENDRICK.

**THE DOCKYARD LAND BILL.** in its most extravagant form has passed the Senate of the United States by a considerable majority, and is now before the House of Representatives, with very little prospect of its passage through that branch of Congress. It is said to have passed the Senate in the hope and expectation that it would be defeated in the House. In the form it has passed, it provides that every surviving officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, musician and private, regulars, volunteers, rangers, militia, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerks, and landsman in the navy, and of the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory, in any wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, shall be entitled to receive from the Department of the Interior a warrant for 160 acres of land, or what will make up that amount with what has heretofore been received; and in case of the death of such person, the surviving or minor child or children, are entitled to receive the warrant. The provisions of the act are also made to apply to the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution, to Indians in the service of the U. S. and to chaplains of the army in the several wars.

It is said that the passage of this bill by the Senate, although its defeat by the House is confidently expected, has, in fact, actually destroyed all hope of the passage of the Homestead bill. The legislation of Congress on the subject of the Public Lands, is becoming truly a farce.

**INCREASED PAY OF CONGRESSMEN AND JUDGES.**—A bill is pending before Congress for an increase of compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress and a portion of the U. S. Judiciary. It is not necessary to state the proposition meets with little favor from the people, and the papers in this opinion of the measure has been expressed; have generally opposed it. As to the necessity for increasing the pay of Judges, we know but little, and have nothing to say. But we feel clearly convinced that there is no necessity for increasing the pay of members of Congress. The principal argument relied on in favor of increasing the pay is, that the present allowance will not command the services of men of talent, or induce them to leave more profitable employment. The people doubtless have never yet witnessed any great scarcity of talented men of this account, but have found, that when elected, and the long session would permit, they generally contrived to stay there at \$8 per day for six or ten months, so as to make their pay amount to as much as possible at that rate. The present mileage, \$20 for every 20 miles going and returning, is said, and we suppose correctly, to be managed by some of the members, as to amount to \$5,000, so as to swell their pay in the short session to \$60 per day. We think a reform is much more needed the other way. If the pay was fixed at \$1000 or \$1200 per session, and actual traveling expenses, the sessions would be much shorter, and not so much time spent in wrangling discussions, to the distraction and injury of the country. We have no fear, either, but that the people would find in that event, the very best talent of the country, in great abundance, ready and willing to enlist in the service.

**THE STEAM MILLS,** which we mentioned some time since as in process of erection, ten miles south of this place on the Rail Road, it will be seen by reference to the advertisement in to-day's paper, are now in successful operation. The engine is of 40 horse power, and we understand, that some days, six and eight thousand feet of lumber have been sawed; and this is not near the speed of which it is capable. The lumber being cut with a circular saw, is of superior quality and exceedingly smooth; in good condition in fact, to receive paint in fencing and some descriptions of buildings without the application of a plane.

This mill is situated at a convenient distance from Jacksonville, Oxford and Alexandria, and those who may wish to improve will not probably be hindered for want of lumber, as heretofore. Such improvements add to the permanent and substantial wealth of the country, and we do heartily wish that the enterprising proprietors may be amply rewarded for all the labor, and capital they have expended.

Those who may wish to purchase cheap Goods, and they ought to be numerous these hard times, are respectfully referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Schlesinger Fleish & Co. who offer their Goods at cost for cash.

We were favored yesterday morning with a visit from Col. J. W. Dunn, Editor of the Southern Statesman, Calhoun, Ga. and Professor J. M. Davis, Teacher in Sciences of the Georgia Scientific and Industrial Institute, a most excellent institution, calculated to prepare young men, thoroughly, for the practical duties of every profession and business.

The Statesman is one of the very best papers in Western Georgia, or western anywhere else; and as Col. D. will remain in this place several days, persons having business with him, connected with his paper or otherwise, will have an opportunity to transact it with him personally.

It will be seen by reference to a card directed to Miners & Farmers, in to-day's paper, that Prof. Davis, in connection with Doct. Hicks, proposes to analyze, metallic substances, minerals, earths, fertilizers, &c. This will be very convenient to persons in this and adjoining counties, who wish to obtain a correct and reliable analysis of such substances as they may suppose to be valuable.

**SUPPORT YOUR OWN MECHANICS.**

The following sensible remarks which we find in some of our exchanges, we transfer to our columns and would earnestly commend them to our readers in this place and the State at large.

There is no truth more undeniable than that it is the bounden duty of every community to support its mechanics. They are a worthy and indispensable class of men and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed their presence or absence is always a true index of the condition of a place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance or sinking in decay. Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the click of the blacksmith's anvil—that village we say to ourselves is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise, for the producers are actively employed and outnumber the consumers. Whenever and wherever this is the case the people are growing wealthy and at the same time training the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. Where if a city or village pursue the opposite of this course—neglects its mechanics and supports those of some foreign town—those who can, will be compelled to go to some other place, and those who are compelled to stay, will become idle and profligate—they will cease to produce and be consumers in a few years they become beggars and their children ignorant and vicious.

If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought as a nation to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to the community, both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would let him by every means in his power support and foster the mechanics of his village and as they become more wealthy their custom will increase especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits for it is undeniable that as men become more wealthy they also become more luxurious and no merchant will buy their articles of luxury always sold at the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles of competition with our village mechanics is short sighted and wrong both as regards the mechanic and consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things he would find that he has crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the cause to his own door and he perhaps may better understand it; suppose that every individual who possesses the means and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum should instead of buying of him at retail go to some city, wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course and would he not say to him with truth that he was warring against his own interest by destroying the business of his town and giving it to another and that his bitterness would react upon him in double fold by the decrease of his property and business? So, in the case above mentioned, could the mechanic say the same to the merchant. We say, then, let all classes support each other and by mutual exchanges keep their wealth at home, which if honestly expended abroad, tend to destroy the business of your neighbor and which in turn destroys your own.—*Calton Planter.*

**NENNERIES AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has instructed its committee on the judiciary to consider the expediency of reporting a bill "making convent and nunneries, as open and free to public visitation and inspection as Protestant institutions."

**FRIGHTFUL BALLOON ASCENSION.**

Easton, Pa., Jan. 25.—Miss Louisa Bradley, of Philadelphia, made a fine balloon ascension this morning. The balloon went up straight for a great distance, and then went East a short distance and burst forming a parachute. She came down fast, and landed four miles from here uninjured. The excitement was intense until word was received of her safety.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic arrived, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

**The War.** Affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged at the latest dates. The English army was melting away. The Peace Conference was open till the middle of February.

Lord John Russell has resigned his office, and it is believed the whole English Cabinet will smash up.

Heavy failures are reported in Liverpool.

**SECOND DESPATCH.**

The Havre Cotton Market had slightly advanced, with an active speculative demand. Sales of the week 7,500 bales.

Trade in Manchester was dull and declining.

Lord John Russell gave an explanation of his conduct in the House of Commons on Friday night.

The opinion prevails that the whole ministry must resign.

The public feeling looks toward the restoration of peace.

The Swedish army has been placed on an immediate war footing.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prussia in relation to the Germanic army.

The steamer Great Britain had arrived at Liverpool with 750,000 pounds sterling.

The numerous business failures reported in Liverpool were exaggerated, and exercised an unfavorable influence on the Cotton market.

Lord John Russell's resignation produced the decline in Consols.

**The Very Latest.**

The Government has been severely denounced in the British Parliament.

The Russians had been repulsed at Sebastopol in two sorties, but they succeeded in taking fourteen prisoners. The weather had been cold but had moderated. It was stated that 40,000 Russians, with 80 guns at Perekop, under command of General Liprandi, were preparing to attack Eupatoria.

The Russians had occupied the Quarantine Port. General Brown was about to resume his command.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 18th instant, breathed a pacific spirit.

Accounts from Odessa state that the Russians would shortly assume the offensive, for which step they had been fully prepared by reinforcements.

Queen Leob's force was to have commenced operations by the 15th of January.

The allies contemplate establishing hospitals for 2,000 men at Smyrna, also one for convalescents at Rhodes.

Austria demands an explanation from Prince Gortschakoff as to why the Russians crossed the Danube, and orders had been sent to Coronini to prevent them from campaigning in that region.

The allied Admirals had declared the ports in the Black Sea and the sea of Azov in a state of siege.

Israel Pasha had been appointed commander of the army of Anatolia.

It is stated that the Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl, whose force consisted of 20,000. The Turks, however, had received a rumor of the death of Schamyl.

Prussia claims the right of participating in the peace negotiations at Vienna, and has protested to the Four Powers against the passage of any resolutions without her participation therein.

Sardinia sends to the allies 20,000 men—her whole army.

Messrs. Miller and Thompson of Liverpool have failed for \$50,000 sterling, and Messrs. Home, Lager and Co. for \$150,000.

The Paris Monitor says that 1,700,000,000 francs had been placed on deposit with the French Government.

There were indications of a Carlist insurrection in Spain.

Advices from China of the 12th of December, state that affairs in the southern section of the country were more critical even than at Canton, and that the authorities had applied to the American and British Consuls for assistance.—Trade had been completely suspended.

For the following latest telegraphic intelligence, we are indebted to an extra forwarded by the Advertiser and Gazette, Montgomery.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

**DECLINE IN COTTON.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.**

New York, Feb. 15.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**COTTON.**—The Cotton market is easier. Some Circulars quote a decline of 1-16d. to 1d.

**England.**

Lord Derby has been unable to form a new Ministry.

**SECOND DESPATCH.**

The whole English Ministry has resigned. It is said that either,

Palmerston, Russell, Lansdowne or Clarendon will be the new Premier.

**The War Matters.**

Affairs at Sebastopol were unchanged. Supplies to the Allies were arriving, whose condition was improved.

Prussia defeated Austria in the Germanic Diet on the motion of the latter for mobilization of the Germanic army.

Prussia refused to allow France to send troops through her territory.

France sends 80,000 troops to defend the Austrian frontiers.

Mr. Soule is reported to be seriously ill at Madrid.

**From California.**

The steamer Promachia has arrived at New Orleans with dates from California to the 24th ult. The steamer Northern Light left San Juan on the 6th for New York, with 250 passengers and \$600,000 in gold. The news is unimportant. No choice had been made for U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Gwin, after 23 ballots.

Dates to the 13th state that the Indians had attacked and murdered five whites near Orleans. Troops had gone in pursuit of them, and a general war expected. The Indians are numerous and well armed.

San Francisco market dull and declining.

**From Mexico.**

The steamer Orizaba has arrived at New Orleans with dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and the city of Mexico to the 5th inst.

A Provisional Government had been formed at Acapulco with Alvarez at the head, until the arrival of Cebalos.

General Bahamonde, confidant of Santa Anna, had been shot by the Rebels.

General La Vega will relieve General Wool as commander of Matamoros.

The revolutionist on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have declared in favor of Alvarez and Cebalos.

A new revolution is expected to break out in Yucatan.

Col. Kinney's expedition was favorably expected.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.**

Twenty-six business houses in Grenada, Miss., were burnt on the 4th inst., involving a loss of \$100,000, of which \$45,000 were covered by insurance.

In Troy, Miss., 300 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the building of seven new steam ships-of-war.

**DEATH OF BISHOP CAPERS.**

We announce, with profound regret, the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Capers. He breathed his last, at his residence near this town, on Monday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. He was afflicted with an affection of the heart. The announcement is no less painful than unexpected to this community.

A little more than a week ago, Bishop Capers returned home, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health. On Thursday last he was taken ill, though it was hoped, not seriously. And on the morning of his departure, he felt so much better that he was preparing to set up. He called for a glass of water, but at his family's suggestion, he took a dose of medicine left for him by the attending physician, and expired in a few moments, after, in the 65th year of his age. We understand that his remains will be taken to Columbia for burial. Time and space, will only permit us to make this sad announcement, which will be read by sorrowful hearts in this community. His State, and these Southern States, a great man in Israel has fallen, one whose character and example was symmetrical, and lovely, who labored under the weight of increasing years, with undiminished zeal and activity, for the advancement of the interest of the Methodist Church, and the enduring benefit of the human race. To Church, State, and the family circle his death will be a great loss. University, beloved, elderly alone will reveal the extent of his loss. But alas his labors upon earth are ended, and today, his disembodied spirit is enjoying that rest reserved for the people of God. To the family of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt condolences in this their severe and trying affliction.

*Anderson Gazette.*

**Extraordinary Scenes in New York.**

Never was such a state of things witnessed in the city of New York as at this time. A gentleman of Richmond who has just returned from the great metropolis of the Empire State, says that the vast multitude of unemployed workmen and laborers of that city, stimulated by the agrarian doctrines which their orators propound, are holding the whole population of New York, who possess any thing, in absolute fear and dread of them. Many of the wealthy people are in such terror of an attack, that they employ guards in their houses to protect them and their property in case of an outbreak. Many of the large stores are guarded in like manner. Other and extraordinary means are adopted to conciliate the excited and embittered multitude. Several gentlemen of wealth, among them Stuart of the Marble Palace, and a German gentleman, Mr. Linenmiller, have each established private soup houses, to stop the fierce and hungry mouths which are clamoring on every side. It is said that Stuart supplies food to as many as a hundred persons a day. The rich of New York are contributing freely, and money, they say, flows like water. Go into close and hard-hearted Wall street and ask for money for the poor, and the strong box as if by magic, and out comes the gold with a perfect rush. But the dispensation of bounty in

New York, as in France in the reign of Louis XVI., only increases the number of applicants. There are in Paris, the furnished city is increased by additions from the provinces, and the poor and indolent of other cities are hurrying to New York to join the multitude which is fed there without labor.

It is said that such opportunities of employment as are presented are not embraced by these men. An instance mentioned where five hundred men were offered work at a distance of sixty miles from New York, at a dollar and a half a day, and no one accepted the offer. The determination seems to be that they will make the rich men support them.

Our informant witnessed some demonstrations of this Red Republican spirit. Frequently little crowds of them employed gather at some point in the streets and are addressed by one of their orators. Our friend looking at one of these crowds when a gentleman drove by in a splendid equipage, who had formerly been a hatter and had retired from business. The orator immediately called attention to this person: "Look at that hatter," he said: "he has grown rich, not on his own labor, but on the daily labor of you, journeymen hatters; and whilst you have made his fortune, you are poor and in want of bread, and he is living in ease, riding along in his splendid carriage and don't care a d—n for you."—Then he pointed the crowd to a splendid brown free stone house, "Look at that brown stone house," he exclaimed, "the man who lives in it never worked a day in his life. You built it for him, and he is rolling in luxury in it, whilst you, who built it for him, are in poverty and want. Such are the doctrines which are daily sounded in a hundred thousand ears in the city of New York."

One orator boldly proclaimed that the property of the community ought to be taken and equally divided among the people. The next day an Irish friend of the orator met him and congratulated him upon his speech. "Ah," says Pat, "and that was the true doctrine ye gave us last night."—"But, Pat," said the orator, "since I have reflected more on the subject, I think perhaps I went too far. For if the property was distributed, there are lazy people who would not work, and who would spend their money foolishly, and between the indolence of some, the folly of others, and the overreaching of rascals, things would soon get back to their present situation. And what would we do then?"—"Make another distribution," shouted Pat with an oath.

What makes the matter worse in New York is that the large charities which are now given to propitiate the multitude, will soon come to be considered as a right, so that if they should be withheld or even diminished, there will be danger of riot.

The people of New York may thank the Red Republicans and some native demagogues, and fanatics, among them the N. Y. Tribune, for the present state of things. We trust it will catch their eyes to the fact that their boasted charity system is not without its evils, nor have institutions without their advantages.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

**Scenes and Impressions in Havana.**

We extract the following passages from a letter dated Havana, January 23, which appeared in the Washington Post of Monday morning.

We presume it to be in the cultivated pen of one of the Editors of that Journal:

"I have looked with admiration upon New York, Dublin, Genoa, and Naples, but never have I seen so striking a contrast as presented by the harbor of Havana on entering it. The morning was of tropical warmth and brightness, the Sunday sun shone brightly on the bay, and the moderate swell of the water was just sufficient to show to advantage the scores of light and airy boats which cut the waves in every direction. A week before I had been breaking the ice of the Potomac in rapid flotation, and it was an entire change to see every where and about prevailing white linen clothes and boatmen, officials, soldiers, hangers, and all, with their eyes bright and faces full, (poets) studied with trees in full leaf, and the labor for nine people, lazily, idly upon our slow progress. Houses, public and private, barracks, shops, and exchange succeeded, in colors of white, red, and blue, and yellow, every thing bright and gay and noisy, under the noontide sun and the clear sparkling phrase, 'a fine morning,' than any thing that dwells in my memory. On different nations, with flags flying in honor of the day, the men-of-war flying off themselves, mostly with that gorgeous Spanish flag of red and yellow, emblematic of the blood and gold which were that nation's proper insignia; times gone by. Every where on land and water, floated the ensigns of power, and I was pleased to see that, except on the Spanish, our sunny emblem, courted the breeze in far larger numbers than that of any other country. May our amiable relations continue to be multiplied."

"After our rough passage, enlivened only by a sight of Florida reefs and breakers, huge sea turtles ducking up and down as we passed, and a few flying fish which sprang up into the air and quickly fell, like a gleam of silver, we were quite content when our anchor was let go. Hardly had that been done when we were boarded by three official boats, soon followed by a dozen shore boats to take up our luggage. A half hour, consumed informally, was delightfully passed in watching strange specimens of nature, art, and humanity."

"We rowed ashore to the custom-house, where we paid two dollars for the privilege of entering a city which it takes \$7 50 to get out of. Our luggage came under the direction of the agent and director of the hotel to which I was commended by a friend in Washington. Never, even in Austria, was my trunk searched; and among some letters of introduction were found three sealed ones, handed to me by Gen. H—, for St. Thomas and for his son at Matanzas. These the official took from me, as he did Pichel from another gentleman, I might readily have concealed them on my person, but I choose to be above the board and not run any risk among a people whose laws and customs I am ignorant of, and who are naturally suspicious of all Americans."

"In an hour I took a volante for the hotel, and by a very roundabout way reached it. I am giving you, remember, my first day in Cuba. The lady like hostess met us, and somewhat startled the very silver in my pocket when she said her price, as that of all the foreign hotels here, was five dollars a day."

"I intend to write just what strikes me, without fear, favor or prejudice, and I should like the people to know the opinions of a man who has several at least vagaries in observation; but I am afraid that so much of personality will be mixed up with my first day or two's experience, once that you will be unable to untangle anything pro publico."

"After a bath and a pretty long toilette, I was about toally forth for a walk, when a gentleman was announced, who proved to be the customs baidgo who had relieved me of my letters. His object was to invite me to the bureau of his chief to break the seals of the aforementioned letters. Naturally I declined, stating any such thing, and told him that he might read or burn them as he—any of thought proper and dared, but that I would have nothing to do with it. His request I accompanied him to the chief's superior. I regret to add that he appeared rather insensible to my polite remarks on the way and was a little disturbed that I did not own any fears of my own part or superiority on his. His replies were gruff and brief, all that I came to me as I did not understand the allusion, and finally, he contented himself with a gesture similar to that of a salient heretardic device. Mr. Newcome, who is chief at the bureau, and we saw him, I ascertained that he spoke French, and I soon gave him to understand that I was in circumstances of my having the letters are He then handed me three letters, which I declined taking, saying he had better keep them, as he had taken charge of them. This did not suit him, as he was with, I have had to pay the postage on them, and he requested me to receive them. I did so, and the British Vice Consul kindly took them off my hands and forwarded them to the chief and I shook hands with him and parted, but the underlying, who was wrong, lost his politeness. We Cons I raised my hat and said to him that I was sorry he had so much trouble for nothing, he would not return my salutation, and went off with a growl."

**LYNCHING IN CALIFORNIA.**

The last California papers contain a full account of an unusually atrocious case of Lynching law. It is stated that at a place called Iowa Hill, near Auburn, a midnight named Williams Johnson, commonly known as Long Johnson, stabbed and killed, or called Montgomery, on the morning of a Friday's Fall. First Johnson knocked Montgomery down, then he better subsequently procured a pistol, with which upon the two again meeting, Johnson fired at the former. The pistol hung, and immediately drawing a fire-comp he stabbed and cut Montgomery's insides, the ribs man in several places.

Under such circumstances a just punishment might have brought in a verdict of homicide, but the mob took him made man out under the most revolting threats to circumstances, and hung him. Here the thing was done deliberately and was not a night deliberating, and when I had brought in their verdict, the mob proceeded to the execution, after the following fashion:

"The prisoner was taken to a corner of the tree, and he asks for the privilege of writing to some friends of his name. He cannot write, so a gentleman (a regular man in such a crowd)—noted at 1855—his remarks. He then requested that some one in the crowd who owes a grudge to a small amount of money, will pay it. The person to whom he is indebted, took a small amount of money, and sent it to his finger, and sent to his mother and sister, but the demons had tidied of his said, so tight that they had become a dead man, and the ring could not be removed. When all was ready the prisoner was requested to be allowed to climb the trunk of the tree and jump off. This was refused. Had it been granted, his eyes, legs and agony would have been by the mob and the blood-thirsty wretches, it is a scene, did not like to be cheated in the way of their estate. On him struggling with the throes of death, man, and two others on and saw the atrocious. On what times would

**A SNAKE IN THE STOMACH.**

The Express gives what appears to be an account of the ejection of a snake from the stomach of a man named Wade, who during the past summer, was in the habit of slaking his thirst from a rivulet in a field where he was at work. The Express says the snake was almost transparent, had reddish eyes of great brilliancy and was five or a quarter inches long. Mr. W. it is said for some time been troubled with a feeling of suffocation and unusual heaviness of the stomach.







ly solicit the patronage of  
and the public.